

Massillon Independent
Published weekly by
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Massillon, O.
JOB PRINTING
such as Labels, Cards, Tickets, Programmes,
Minibills, Posters, Blanks, Pamphlets, etc.,
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Office, Erie street, above Union National
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to fill bills at Cleveland prices, freight added,
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Boards, Buttes, Shingles and Lath, in short
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Are now ready to do all kinds of work
in their line at short notice and on Reasonable
Terms.

STAIR BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
MADE A SPECIALTY.
Call and see us at corner of North and
Clay streets, directly north of the Massillon
Cash Factory. 492-1y

Massillon Independent.

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TANNING.
LEATHER OF VARIOUS KINDS,
Such as Harness, Kip, Calf and Upper made
at the well known Tannery on Erie street,
J. D. BOWHILL, Proprietor. Cash paid
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RETAIL
FURNITURE
OF
our own
MANUFACTURE,
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EASTERN
WHOLESALE
PRICES.
—All Goods—
WARRANTED.

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103
105
107
WATER STREET.
Factory
30
32
34
St. Clair Street,
CLEVELAND,
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The best assortment of Guns, Re-
volvers, and Sporting Goods generally
at
KELLEY & BROWN'S.

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If you want
FASHIONABLE HATS OR BONNETS,
or any description of
FANCY GOODS,
Good Real Thread, Point and Point Applique,
Imitation Laces and Collars,
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FURS
IN VARIETY,
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All Kinds of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LADIES
UNDERWEAR,
COLLARS,
EMBROIDERY, &c.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
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Also, agent for the celebrated Butterick's
Patterns. 456-1y

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Prompt attention given to repairing Mills,
Engines, and Machinery of all kinds.

IRON BUILDING MATERIAL,
Columns, Caps, Sills, &c., furnished to order.
Office and Foundry, Main st., West of
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MASSILLON JOBBING AND
REPAIR SHOP.
GENET & HOWARD
Are now ready to repair stoves, and furnish
Stove plates of all kinds.

Plows & Plow Points,
Car Wheels, Sash Weights,
Iron Columns, Lamp Posts,
Caps and Sills for windows,
Hollow Ware and Kettles,
furnished to order.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of Re-
pairing at the shop on Mill street, north of
the Amherst. 459-1y

A large line of Oil Cloth and Cur-
tains, of new patterns; call and see
them, at KELLEY & BROWN'S.

Miscellaneous.

THOUGHTS ON DISCONTENTMENT.
BY J. R. F.

Thou, Discontentment, oft dost ill!
The pleasures of existence;
Though it disturb us day and night,
How feeble our resistance!

We often let ourselves be grieved
When prospects do not flatter,
And sorrow, when we scarce can tell
Ourselves, what is the matter.

Once our divine Redeemer said,
"Seek first the gate of heaven,
All earthly blessings then to you
Most freely shall be given."

But, oh! how few there are that trust
The promise freely given!
Who do not seek for glittering dust
Before they seek for heaven.

How many seek for worldly store,
And strive to heap up treasure!
Dig deep in earth for golden ore,
Wherein they take great pleasure.

How many make an outward show,
To pride giving adherence,
Not wishing that the world should know
They live just for appearance.

Although they may succeed a while
Their neighbors in deceiving,
Yet all the while with bitter pangs
Their inmost hearts are grieving.

Though loaded with earth's richest gems,
Or boundless wealth possessing,
'Tis small enjoyment, yet to them
Without a heavenly blessing.

One crumb of bread is better far
Eaten with contentment,
Than richest delicacies are
When mingled with resentment.

Why then do we so often hear
So many tongues complaining,
And murmuring at their stunted lot
While they have bread remaining.

Should we, if happiness we wish,
Be thus to murmuring given?
Or should we strive our richest gems
To treasure up in heaven?

Massillon, Nov., 1872.

TO OUR CITY FATHERS:
Gentlemen: Why not adopt and pub-
lish some system for numbering the
business houses and residences of our
city? Most other towns and cities of
our own state, many of them of much
smaller population than Massillon, are
so numbered. Why should Massillon be
a hundred years behind the age?

Every one must concede that such a
system would very much facilitate the
transaction of business, and save stran-
gers and visitors very much time and
annoyance in hunting particular locali-
ties. As our city is growing in popu-
lation, and strangers constantly mov-
ing in, it cannot be expected that busi-
ness and store clerks can know the
residence of every family, where they
may be required to convey passengers,
or deliver goods. If they know the
street and number all difficulty is ob-
viated. Let our city fathers look into
the matter and give us some uniform
system of numbering. The great ma-
jority of our citizens will, no doubt,
cheerfully incur the slight expense of
having their buildings properly num-
bered for the sake of the great conve-
nience. A CITIZEN.

EFFECTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
Laramie City is one of the most in-
viting in its appearance of all the new
cities we have seen since leaving Oma-
ha, and the people are of an extra
class. One feels at home as soon as
he gets here, and no longer feels it a
great wonder that people are content
to live away out here among the Rocky
Mountains. The fact is, since the
opening of the Pacific railroad, this
and other places along its line, once so
far away are now comparatively near
even to the dweller on the Atlantic
coast. There is one thing which, per-
haps, explains the admirable condition
of society in Laramie City: Women
vote in Wyoming territory and hold
office. They vote at the same time
and place as the men; and we are told
that there is no confusion at the polls.
On the contrary, the highest respect is
shown by the men to the women voters,
and we are assured that if any one
should offer the slightest disrespect or
insult to a woman at the polls, he
would be summarily dealt with on
the spot. Women act as jurors, and
one gentleman who was instrumental
in bringing about this state of things
gave us an interesting account of the
moral influence which women jurors
have exerted over those of the sterner
sex. It appears that the women,
mindful of their high duties and so-
lemn responsibilities, endeavored to
prepare themselves for the work each
day by humbly seeking Divine assist-
ance, by prayer—a service which it was
understood was not especially observed
by the men. The result was however,
that in a short time all the jurors be-
gan the duties of the day by joining
in the religious services of the morn-
ing. Our informant also told us that
a western man never brings forward
the argument that the voting by wo-
men is going to occasion discord and
unhappiness in the family. He would
be ashamed to thereby admit that he
was unwilling to hold opinions lest
they might differ from his own; and a
western man never brings forward the
argument or statement that it is no
place for a woman at the polls, because
of the violence of the place or of the
persons there assembled, for he would
be ashamed to thereby admit that he
or the masses of his sex are so low
that they are not fit to meet women in

public. And so the woman question
seems to be nearly settled in Wyom-
ing, at least in Laramie City. I ought
to add that one happy result of the
prominent place which has been ac-
cording to women in Laramie has been
to entirely rid the place of drinking
saloons, women of questionable char-
acter, blacklegs, and the whole race of
prominent candidates for the prison
and the halter.—N. Y. Times.

SPIRIT FACES.
I am about to attempt what I am
aware is a difficult task—namely, to
describe dispassionately and judiciously
one of those so called higher manifes-
tations of spiritualism about which
people are so apt to write and speak
too much, as it appears to me, in the
capacity of advocates for or against. I
shall endeavor to describe what I saw
here in London a few nights ago, as
impartially as a judge might sum up a
case from his notes of evidence. It is
literally what I am doing. I am trans-
cribing rough notes made at the time,
and at the spot where the circumstan-
ces which I narrate occurred. I im-
panel the British public to say whether
they think I have seen something re-
markable, or been egregiously gulled.

A few days ago I received an invita-
tion from a spiritualistic friend to at-
tend one of the seances of a lady
whom I must call Miss Blank, because
her name is not public property. She
is not a professional medium; she re-
ceives no money from those who visit
her house, and has no wish to have
that residence besieged, as it certainly
would be if I gave her address. She
has no desire, so she says, even for no-
toriety on the score of the manifes-
tations of which she is the unwilling
agent or medium. The peculiar char-
acter of these manifestations is the
production of the spirit faces or even
partial form, no longer in darkness,
but under a strong light. Now I had
seen tables dance and seen them rap;
I had witnessed Mr. Holmes' Levita-
tion, and listened to John King's un-
spirit like voice; I had even felt spirit
hands, as they were called, once or
twice; but all these manifestations, ex-
cept the tilting and the rapping, had
taken place in the dark, and I object to
darkness. I love light like an ancient
Greek. It was the light element, I
frankly confess, which mostly attracted
me to Miss Blank. Miss Blank's papa
—for the young lady is but 16—lives
on the outskirts of London, as spiri-
tualists always seem to do, and is a re-
spectable man in some small com-
mercial line of life. Beside the medium,
who is a pretty, Jewish like little girl,
there were three other children pres-
ent, all of whom discoursed of spirits
in the most off hand way. Mamma
and aunt made up the domestic portion
of our circle, and there were besides,
the editor of a spiritualist paper, an
other pronounced spiritualist, a doc-
tor from the country, who had some-
thing to do with developing the me-
dium, and had been converted by her
to the doctrines of spiritualism, and
an old gentleman from Manchester
and myself—eleven in all, irrespective
of our little hostess, the pretty me-
dium.

After a brief confab in the parlor we
descended to the nether regions, where
the spirits were in the habit of making
their appearance in a small breakfast
room next to the kitchen. The origin-
al method of development was simple
in the extreme. Miss Blank went into
the room alone. A curtain was stretch-
ed across the open doorway, leaving an
aperture of about a foot deep at the
top; and in this rather Punch-and-
Judy-like opening portions of the spir-
it face gradually showed themselves—
first a nose, then an ear, etc.—to the
circle who sat on the stairs. Now,
however, that the power was more de-
veloped, a sort of corner cupboard had
been fitted up with two doors opening
in the usual manner from the center,
and an aperture of some eighteen in-
ches square at the fixed portion at the
top. At this I was told the faces
would appear. A lamp on the table in
the other corner of the room was so
arranged as to shed a bright light on
this opening, whilst it left the rest of
the apartment in a subdued but still
in full light. I examined the cupboard
or cabinet carefully, put a chair in,
and saw little Miss Blank carefully
shut up inside like a pot of jam or a
pound of candles. A rope was in her
lap the object of which will appear
anon and we all sat round like a party
of grown up children waiting for the
magic lantern.

We were told to sing, and so we did
—at least the rest of us, for the songs
were spiritualistic ones for the most
part, which I did not know. They
were pretty cheerful little hymns, such
as Hand in hand with Angels, etc. By
and by raps inside the cabinet told us
to open sesame. We did so, and there
was pretty Miss Blank tied around the
neck, arms, and legs to the chair, in a
very uncomfortable and apparently se-
cure manner. We sealed the knots,
shut her up and warbled again. After
some delay a face rose gently to the
aperture, rather far back, but presently
it came well to the front. It was pale,
and the head was swathed in white
drapery. The eyes were fixed, and
altogether it looked ghostly. It re-
mained for some time, disappeared and
re-appeared; and the lamp was turned
full upon it, but the eyes never lost
their fixed stare, and showed no syn-
toms of winking. After several min-

utes it went altogether. The doors
were opened, and Miss Blank was
found, still tied, with seals unbroken,
and to all appearances in a deep sleep.
She was entranced, I was told. Katie,
the spirit (for she was familiar in the
most literal sense,) informed me that
she gathered the material for embody-
ing herself from the breaths of the
circle, and took the life of the medium.
Miss Blank was then awakened, un-
corked, and taken to walk for a quarter
of an hour in the back garden, as she
was much exhausted; and we went up
stairs to recruit as well. We had to
make this break twice during the even-
ing.

When we re-assembled after a good
deal more singing than I cared about,
another appearance took place at the
command of the doctor, who had been
in the east, and asked to see a Phari-
see friend. After some delay, a head
appeared, surmounted by a turban, and
with a decidedly eastern expression of
countenance and dark complexion. It
did not satisfy the doctor, who declar-
ed that the face bore a resemblance to
the one demanded, but that the head
gear was not in real. This was tab-
le No. 2, which took a long time and
almost interminable singing to bring
about. Then there was another ap-
pearance. The children were sent
to bed, and the maid servant came in
from the kitchen to join the circle.

There was one advantage, papa and
mamma told me, about these manifes-
tations, they rendered the children quite
superior to all ideas of "bogey." I
could not help asking myself whether
I should have dared to go to bed under
such circumstances in my days of im-
maturity.

In scene third the face was quite dif-
ferent. The head was still surmounted
by white drapery, but a black band was
over the forehead like a nun's hood.
The teeth were projecting, and the ex-
pression of the face sad. They fan-
cied that it was a spirit that was pain-
ed at not being recognized. When
this face disappeared, Katie came again
for a little while, and allowed me to
go up to the cupboard and touch her
face and hand, after putting to me the
pertinent query, "Do you squeeze?"

On assuring her that I did not do any-
thing so improper, the manipulations were
permitted. This was the finale,
and the circle broke up forthwith. The
gentleman from Manchester was de-
lighted, and all the spiritualists, of
course, were loud in their commenda-
tions. I reserved my judgment, as my
custom always is when I see anything
that beats me. I was sufficiently struck
by what I had witnessed to accept
readily an invitation to another seance
on a subsequent occasion. In the
meantime I should like to submit these
few particulars to a dispassionate jury
for them to decide whether I was
really for those three hours in direct
contact with supernatural beings or
simply taken in by one of the most
extraordinary physical mediums it was
ever my good fortune to meet.—Lon-
don Telegraph.

CAUSE OF EVAPORATION.
A common sunbeam contains waves
of all kinds, but it is possible to sit or
filter the beam so as to intercept all its
light and to allow its obscure heat to
pass unimpeded. For substances have
been discovered which, while intensely
opaque to the light waves, are almost
transparent to the others. On the
other hand, it is possible by the choice
of proper substances to intercept in a
great degree the pure heat waves, and
to allow the pure light waves free
transmission. This last separation is,
however, not as perfect as the first.

We shall learn presently how to de-
tect one class of waves from the other
class, and prove that waves com-
bined to light a fire, fuse metal, or burn
the hand like a hot solid may exist in
a perfectly dark place. Supposing
then that we withdraw, in the first in-
stance, the large heat waves and allow
the light waves alone to pass. These
may be concentrated by suitable lenses,
and sent into water without warming
it. Let the light wave now be with-
drawn, and the larger heat wave con-
centrated in the same manner; they
may be caused to boil almost instan-
taneously. You now perceive the im-
portant part played by these large
darkened waves, if I may use the term,
in the work of evaporation. When
they plunge into seas, lakes, and rivers,
they are intercepted close to the sur-
face, and they heat the water close to
the surface, thus causing it to evapo-
rate: the light waves at the same time
entering to great depths without sen-
sibly heating the water through which
they pass. Not only, therefore is it
the sun's power which produces evapo-
ration, but a particular constituent of
that fire the existence of which you
probably were not aware.

CONTROL OF OUR HEALTH.
It is safe, however, to regard all pain
and sickness as the necessary result of
violation done to the physical organism
by the violation of the law. To deny
this is to deny a Creator, and that He
has established laws, obtained relations
and dependencies, assigned limits, and
decreed the unvarying conditions of
cause and effect. It is blank infidelity,
gross impiety, to charge the legitimate
results of our own acts, our reckless
physical sins, our utter disregard of
God's laws, the laws which control this
wonderful mechanism of the human

body, upon the Good Father, with no
regard to His established conditions of
health and longevity, referring the var-
ied forms of human suffering to "mys-
terious dispensations of Divine Provi-
dence." Indeed, there is no more of
mystery connected with ordinary forms
of disease, or the natural causes of
them, than in the event of the more
usual forms of violent death. The
suicide no more certainly does violence
to his nature than he who more tardily
secures the same result by a career of
dissipation. The inebriate is no more
responsible for self destruction, is no
more certainly the direct cause of his
degradation than the man who, by a
course of epicurean indulgence, legiti-
mately produces the same result. He
who abridges human life by overtaxing
the body or the mind, who recklessly
tramples on the laws of his being, etc.,
is as certainly practically a suicide as
he who employs the more usual wea-
pons. He who takes his own life is a
suicide, the particular means employed
being a matter of but trifling impor-
tance.—Science of Health.

A TEXAS SUNDAY.
A correspondent of the Atlanta Con-
stitutionalist, writing from San Anto-
nio, Texas, gives this account of the
moral of the place:

This is Sunday, and I'll try and tell
you what I've seen to day. In the
morning I passed an untold number of
bar-rooms, and in all of them people,
and the best citizens, too, play billiards
or cards, or course for drinks, and "for
the crowd," really, if you want drink
and play billiards on Sunday you are
not respectable. There are more bar
rooms in San Antonio than any place
out of Texas, to its size, in the United
States. As I sit in my room now, at
ten o'clock to-night, I hear the band
playing at the circus, and not very far
off is a panorama on exhibition. To-
day I was walking along the street,
when I was suddenly startled by hear-
ing a lot of boys shouting and the band
playing; I looked up, and just then it
all came in sight. It was this: the cir-
cus with all its riders, performers, &c.,
in regular circus style, were coming
down the street, with the band playing
the boys shouting, and ever so many
Mexicans and stragglers following
them. Remember, this was on Sun-
day. Imagine all the bar rooms open
on Sunday at home, billiard playing,
drinking, and last, but not by any
means least, a troupe of performers,
dressed in their tight riding down the
street with a band playing.

THE GREAT KHAN.—What shall we
say of Polo's hero, the Great Khan,
which is by interpretation the "Great
Lord of Lords?" Were it not for col-
lateral testimony and our firm faith in
the traveler's veracity, we should re-
gard his Kublai as a more extravagant
personage than Haroun-al-Raschid,
who was a pauper prince in comparison.
With eagles for falcons, and lynxes,
leopards, and lions for hunting-dogs,
he could at any time improvise an
army of 360,000 men from his falcons,
beaters, and whippers-in. Polo, who
had a keen relish for the noble art,
tells us that when the emperor went
"a-fowling he was carried upon four-
elephants in a fine chamber made of
timber, lined inside with plates of beat-
on gold, and outside with lion's skins,
attended by 20,000 huntmen and 10,
000 dogs, moving along abreast of one
another, so that the whole line extend-
ed over a full day's journey, and "no
animals could escape them."

Each of the four empresses of the
"Son of Heaven" had a special court
of her own, which, with damsels,
eunuchs, pages and other attendants,
numbered ten thousand persons. Thir-
teen times a year the twelve thou-
sand barons attached to his court were
furnished out of his privy purse with a
golden girdle, and a costly robe cor-
responding in color to the emperor's
own, and "garnished with gems and
pearls and other precious things in a
very rich and costly manner." His
stud of milk-white horses, to which
were added by way of New Year's pres-
ents a hundred thousand annually,
would have eclipsed those of all the
princes and potentates of Europe tak-
en together. On the occasion of the
festival of the White Feast his five
thousand elephants, "all covered with
rich and gay housings of inland cloth,"
together with a great number of cam-
els, each carrying two splendid coffers
containing the emperor's gold and sil-
ver plate and other costly furniture,
were exhibited to the wondering popu-
lace. Then Kublai's charities were
conducted upon a scale commensurate
with his boundless wealth. Besides the
five thousand astrologers whom he
provided with annual maintenance and
clothing, thirty thousand loaves of
bread, hot from the baking, were by
his orders distributed daily to the
poor. Six thousand guests had their
seats in the dining-hall of his palace,

the greatest that ever was, while those
who served him at his meals had mouth-
and nose muffled with fine napkins of
silk and gold, so that no breath nor
odor from their persons should taint
the dish or the goblet presented to the
lord. And when the emperor is going
to drink, all the musical instruments, of
which he has vast store, of every
kind, begin to play. And when he be-
comes apparent that much of the
rest of the company drop on their
knees and make the deepest obeisance
before him; and then the emperor doth

One fact tending to show the rapid
development of the agricultural re-
sources of the country, is that three
million bushels of wheat grown in Col-
orado have been shipped to Chicago.
This territory was not ranked among
those likely to have an agricultural ser-
vice, plug, and until recently has import-
ed largely of both flour and grain. It is
becoming apparent that much of the
land in our territories, that has hith-
erto been considered unproductive, is
susceptible of a high degree of culti-

drink. But each time that he does so
the whole ceremony is repeated.
In a word, "if you were to put to-
gether," says Polo, "all the Christians
in the world, with their emperors and
their kings, the whole of these Chris-
tians—ay, and throw in the Saracens
to boot—would not have such power
or be able to do so much as this
Kublai," while Wassaf, in his Persian
history, is, if possible, even more ex-
travagant than the Venetian traveler in
exalting the Great Khan, assuring us
that one beam of his glories, "one frac-
tion of his great qualities, suffices to
eclipse all that history tells of the
Caesars of Rome, of the Chosroes of
Persia, of the Khagans of China, of the
(Himyarite) Kails of Arabia, of the
Tobbas of Yemen, and the Rajahs of
India, of the monarchs of the houses of
Sassan and Baya, and of the Seljuidan
Sultans.

According to Polo, Kublai must have
been a famous financier. "He trans-
formed the bark of the mulberry-tree
into something resembling sheets of
paper, and these into money, which
cost him nothing at all, so that you
might say he had the secret of alchemy
in perfection. And these pieces of pa-
per he made to pass current universal-
ly, over all his kingdoms and provinces
and territories, and whithersoever his
power and sovereignty extended. And
nobody, however important he thought
himself, dared to refuse them on pain
of death.—From "Marco Polo and His
book," by O. M. Spencer, in Harper's
Magazine for December.

JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED
STATES.
The New York Advertising Agency
of Messrs. Rowell & Co. have recently
issued a catalogue of American pub-
lications which presents some interest-
ing information. There are 6,432 peri-
odical publications in the United
States, of which only 508 are daily
newspapers. The bulk of this number
is made up of weekly newspapers,
amounting, in the aggregate to 4,750.
There are 635 monthlies, and 55 quar-
terlies, the remaining 331 being divid-
ed among the weekly, semi-weekly, and
other occasional publications. Florida
has no daily newspaper. The territo-
ries have 87 publications, including 18
dailies, and the British Dominions
have 403 periodicals all told. The
number of daily newspapers in the
country has decreased 74 during the
past year—a circumstance that may be
useful as a warning. New York, Bos-
ton, Philadelphia and Chicago are the
great centers. The state of Illinois
takes high rank in the comparative
amount of the current literature it fur-
nishes, issuing 618 periodical publica-
tions,—a larger number than any other
state except New York and Pennsyl-
vania. Among the journalistic special-
ties, religion has more organs than any-
thing else, agriculture, education, free
masonry, and odd fellowship following
in this order. There are 74 medical
periodicals and 80 that are published
for the children.

The man who wouldn't take his local
county paper because he could obtain
a much larger one with more reading
in it from the city for less money, was
in town the other day. He brought a
long article of personal interest to
himself which he wanted inserted in
our columns free of charge. We re-
spectfully declined, and to all such we
give the gratuitous advice, carry all
your marriage and obituary notices,
and all your items of local interest to
your mammoth city papers. And if
you have lost or found anything of val-
ue, or desire to purchase anything,
make it known through the same me-
dium. It will be of so much advan-
tage to you; for you can get a great
deal more reading for less money, and
the local press you know, ain't of much
account.—Dem. Press.

No one who laces habitually can
have a straight or strong back. The
muscles being unbalanced, become
flabby or contracted, unable to support
the trunk of the body erect, and a cur-
vature—usually a double curvature,—
of the spine is the consequence. And,
if anything were needed to aggravate
spinal curvature, intensify the com-
pression of the internal viscera, and
add to the general deformity, it is
found in the modern contrivance of
tilted gaiters. These are made with
heels so high and narrow that locomo-
tion is awkward and painful, the cen-
ter of

DEATH OF HORACE GREELEY.

Ever since the death of Mrs. Greeley Mr. G. has been quite unwell. In consequence of the loss of sleep the nervous system was unstrung, which affected him to such a degree as to disable him from active service as editor of the Tribune, though he did write several brief articles, even when in such unfavorable condition. The loss of his wife added to the unusual excitement of the presidential campaign, in which he was a conspicuous object, proved too much for even his vigorous constitution and ordinary robust health. Every day the papers were charged with news of his condition, for the last few weeks, but not until last Tuesday or Wednesday did they entertain any other report than complete recovery. Some daily paper of New York started the silly story that he was insane, violently so, and his friends were obliged to send him to an asylum for safe keeping. The story proved entirely groundless, though at times during his illness, perhaps for want of sleep added to a feverish condition, his mind became slightly affected, as is the case more or less with everybody who has passed through a fever. But such a condition is far from being crazy. The Tribune of Wednesday and Thursday contained brief but expressive bulletins of the sick man's condition, which in a measure, from the guarded style of the language, somewhat prepared the public mind for the result. He was becoming hopelessly worse—even unconscious, much of the time. All that medical skill and human sympathy could do were unavailing. The patient became worse, and Friday evening, about 7 o'clock, calmly expired.

Mr. Greeley was about 61 years of age, and after he began public life, a little more than thirty years ago, became eminent as one of the ablest, if not the ablest of living editors. Every reading man and woman, whether agreeing with him or not, is required by candor to acknowledge that the Tribune, of which Mr. Greeley was the founder in 1841, exercised more influence than any other paper in consequence of the ideas he set forth in language, clear, concise and impressive. The nation felt the force of his utterances, and to some extent state and national legislation was modified by the facts and arguments set forth. Although Mr. Greeley was never what was technically known as an abolitionist, he was a formidable opposer of American slavery, and did a large share in educating the public mind to a healthy hatred of the infamous institution. Many of us regarded him as inconsistent in opposing oppression on moral ground, while politically he sustained pro-slavery men as candidates for the highest offices in the nation. Perhaps his philosophy reconciled these incongruities—in the minds of thousands his position was concurred.

But it is not for any of us just now to criticize Mr. Greeley's course. His candor and earnestness seemed to inspire people with the impression that he was too honest to dissemble, and however mistaken he may have been regarding his ideas and arguments were entitled to credit as being based upon his inherent convictions. Liberty and magnanimity should and do generate prompt each to tolerate these differences of opinion in others.

It will be the work of the historian hereafter to do justice to the public labors of Mr. Greeley, which were active and unceasing during the term of almost one generation. He will occupy a conspicuous place in the recovery of the nation, and his memory and works will be a disarming theme for some future Prescott or Bancroft to inscribe on pages that go down to posterity the character of so conspicuous a man.

Saturday's Tribune has its ample pages marked with the emblems of mourning long since used in the printers' art—reversed rules—in consequence of the death of its founder, Horace Greeley. An eloquent tribute to his memory, virtues, hopes and prospects fills over a column on the editorial page—we guess by Whitlaw Reid—that portion of the paper which is often turned to by myriads of readers, to the contents of an earnest and noble character in chest, dignified bearing, and marked by the characteristic of a superior mind. On the first page of the same date are nearly four columns without a paragraph, by a famous friend of the deceased, Oliver Johnson, wherein an outline or general sketch of the life of this distinguished man is conscientiously given.

The funeral of Mr. Greeley takes place at Dr. Chapin's church in Massillon, at 10 o'clock of condolence and sympathy have been made all over the country by societies, associations and political bodies, which unite in according to the deceased a high position among men.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Greeley a question has arisen which probably was never anticipated by the framers of the constitution, "so no provision has been made to meet the contingency. And it is this, For whom shall those electors vote who were chosen to support Mr. Greeley? In the present case these votes may be disposed of in accordance with the best judgment of the electors, and the result will affect no branch of the government; but suppose Mr. G. had received a majority of electoral votes, and his death had ensued previous to the action of the electors, what then? Who could decide in such a case the course to be pursued? It is so common for us to say, of course the vice president would take place of the president. But to vote for Gratz Brown for president under such circumstances would be a stretch of power, at least in the minds of many, which might be hard to reconcile with the genius of our laws. Mr. Brown was no candidate for president—the electors were not instructed to vote for him for that office, but for that of vice president. On the present occasion the Nashville Banner, a leading and warm supporter of the Cincinnati movement, suggests that the electors all vote for Gen. Grant—make their vote unanimous. In this idea the Tribune of Monday heartily concurs. It appears to be the best thing that can be done; and before his death Mr. Greeley suggested something of that sort. But constitution makers have a knotty question to settle in solving the problem which has unexpectedly come before the people.

In consequence of apprehended trouble hereafter among European nations it is said the Prussian government is now directed against the emigration of the people, as far as possible, to this country. Kaiser William and Bismarck have suspicions that the French are going to be troublesome in a year or two, or after they get over the flagellation they received in 1871 by the Prussian armies. To obstruct emigration the government has directed railroads and steamships to place traveling fare so high that poor men can't afford it, and thus keep them for soldiers. This looks cruel—it is arbitrary—it treats man as property—the freedom loving people protest against it.

Between one and two years ago the New York legislature offered \$100,000 to the successful inventor who should propel a canal boat by steam. It has been accomplished. Mr. Baxter has won the prize, for steam, in canal boating beats two to one. Steam is also taking the place of horses on street cars. After a while it will also travel on common roads. So the horses will be saved a great amount of hard work.

According to a statement in the December number of Harper's Magazine, in which appears an interesting account given of the library of congress, it appears that the present seat of government was first occupied in the year 1800. The library began in a small way in 1791, accumulated slowly till 1811 when it was burned by the British. Now it must contain hundreds of thousands of volumes.

The aggregate vote for Black in Ohio, prohibition candidate for president was 2,100—for O'Conner, straight democrat 2,045. Who would have thought that temperance could beat the democracy in Ohio twenty years ago?

Petitions are being put in circulation asking congress to prohibit by appropriate legislation the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, within the United States, territories and District of Columbia. If there is a spirit favorable to temperance reform in congress these petitions will sift those out who are ready to stand by it.

Cyrus W. Fields, the great American telegraph man, was at London (Eng.) on Thanksgiving day, on which occasion he gave an entertainment, which was attended by many distinguished Englishmen. In a speech made by Mr. Gladstone, he expressed the strongest sympathy between the two countries, and hoped that peace and cordiality might be lasting.

The great Boston fire burned out twenty eight publications, consisting of dailies, weeklies and monthlies. Among them were Ballou's Magazine, Banner of Light, Freemason's Magazine, Gleason's Monthly, Journal of Chemistry, Pilot, Transcript, Yankee Blade, and others devoted to special subjects. Among the notables of the country who are to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Greeley is the president, if it is possible for him to do so. This would be very becoming, and evince a

true republican spirit. Death is a great leveler, and when he comes it is but just as well as magnanimous to forget former differences, and remember that all men are brothers.

Last Sunday the memory of Mr. Greeley was the theme of discourse in a large number of churches, especially at New York and other large cities. Such men as Beecher, Chapin, Talmage, Frothingham and others, widely differing in some things, heartily united in strewing flowers of praise over the memory of the dead.

Congress convened on Monday, a full quorum in both houses being present. The usual formalities were observed, and Mr. Sumner promptly presented a number of bills on various subjects, as also did others, but no action taken. New and re-elected senators were introduced and other unimportant business transacted.

An unusually large attendance appeared at the opening of the house, 149 members answering to the roll-call, four new members being sworn in. On motion of Mr. Dawes the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the recent death of Horace Greeley, for whom at the late election more than three million votes were given for president, a record be made on the journals of congress of its appreciation of the eminent services and personal purity and worth of the deceased, and of the sad impression created by his death, following a new family bereavement.

All needed preliminaries being perfected the president's message was introduced and read. It appeared yesterday in the dailies, and by now has been read by most or all of those who read such documents. It is too long for our columns. The Pittsburg Dispatch commends it for its appropriateness and earnestness on the various subjects discussed.

SENATOR SUMNER AT HIS POST.—Senator Sumner is at his post in Washington, with renewed health and strength after his European trip. In a conversation with a Herald correspondent, published to-day, he avows his determination to push through his Civil Rights bill, defeated by his republican associates last session, and declares that it shall yet have a place in the statute book of the nation. He also intends to advocate the abolition of the Electoral College and a direct vote for president by the people. After this steady and united support given to president Grant by the colored voters of the United States, it will be difficult for any republican now to oppose the Civil Rights bill, nor can the democrats consistently fight it in view of their Cincinnati-Baltimore platform and their support of the lamented Mr. Greeley. We shall therefore be prepared to see Mr. Sumner succeed at last with his civil rights for the southern blacks, and we shall not be surprised if his proposition to a direct presidential vote meets with popular approval.—N. Y. Herald.

The second session of the 42d congress opened yesterday, and will end on the 4th of March, 1873. It will be, therefore, a short one, and both houses will have but a little time to spare in making buncumb speeches. There is a vast amount of business on hand. The appropriation bills must be prepared, presented and passed, and such other measures adopted as are required to carry on the government during the approaching fiscal year, commencing on the 30th of June next.

All these important matters must be acted on by the 4th of March. Should the law be revived under which congress assembled on the 4th of March immediately upon the heels of the retiring congress, Gen. Grant in addition to his inaugural, may have on the 4th or the 5th some special recommendations to make to the two houses. Otherwise the new congress will not assemble till the first Monday in December of a year hence. In any event, the new senate will assemble and organize on the 4th of March, in order to install the new president of the body, the vice president elect, Wilson, and to act upon such nominations for office as the president may have in readiness to submit for confirmation.

The Ohio house of representatives will have three new members at the adjourned session, who were elected during the recess to fill vacancies as follows: George S. Baker, of Fairfield county, elected in place of Jesse Leach, deceased; and Herman F. Brashers, of Hamilton county, elected in place of Robert A. Strong and Robert Creighton, resigned. These changes leave the republicans a majority of one less than at the last session, the successor of Mr. Creighton, who was a republican being a democrat. The senate will remain unchanged, and it may prove an interesting conundrum which party has the majority in that branch of the Legislature.

An item appears in some of the papers to the effect that Dr. Samuel Underhill, formerly a citizen of this place, but for many years living in Illinois, having attained five or six years over four score, was married the other week to a young woman aged eighty-two. Such an incident is at least hopeful to young ladies and gentlemen who are in their sixties and seventies.

At Wooster the Republican of that place gives some account of a lively fracas between a farmer and lawyer. While that was in progress a woman, who was the cause of the rumpus, left the place suddenly, taking along about \$1,000 of the horse mender's money, since which time she has not been heard of.

The horse doctor is in the land. He has been here, and was not bashful in proclaiming his ability to fix out the epizooty with the magic of his skill, and power of his medicines.

A new ice house has lately been put up by Sutterin & Hershey, near the boat yard, and can be conveniently filled right there.

We are informed that Mr. Gibbs, the well known plow manufacturer at Canton, is about purchasing a location here with a view of bringing his establishment to this place. Some talk of purchasing ground on the corner of Mill and North streets. He will find this a good locality for that kind of business, as the city is surrounded by those among the best and most prosperous farmers of Stark county.

In the Tuscarawas Advocate of New Philadelphia is some account of the arrival of the first train on the new railroad in that place. Everybody there welcomed the visitor—and according to the Advocate the people were enthusiastic. That paper very properly suggests that an excursion train be loaded, taking people from Cleveland and all along the road, to New Philadelphia, and that a hearty welcome be prepared for the guests. It is a good idea, and will redound to the benefit of that place, and of course all interested in this new thoroughfare.

A preacher in Wisconsin offers a reward for a Wisconsin Christian, who can be recognized by the world as such, without the aid of the church label.

The forty third congress will contain one colored senator and six colored representatives all of whom are said to be intelligent and educated, and capable of filling their several positions with credit to themselves and honor to their constituency.

Official statistics show that eighty thousand persons have died in Russia alone from the Asiatic cholera during the past year. This frightful mortality is due in a large measure to gross neglect in making and enforcing proper sanitary regulations.

Massillon Market.

Corrected weekly by D. R. Atwater & Co.	
Flour 10 lbs.	\$3 00
Wheat 10 bush.	1 50
Barley 10 bush.	@ 70
Corn 10 bush.	55 @ 37
Oats 10 bush.	25 @ 30
Butter 10 bush.	30 @ 80
Clovesced	5 00 @
Flaxseed	1 50 @
Potatoes 10 bush. new	45 @ 50
Butter 10 lb.	20 @ 22
Eggs 10 dozen	25 @ 00
Salt 10 barrel	2 40
White line per bbl.	1 50
Water line per bbl.	2 70
Cement plaster per bbl.	3 00
Apples	25 @ 30
Dried apples	2 @ 4 1/2

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness of which women were especially subject, it is surpassing every other stimulant. In all cases, of irregular temperature, if it is used as a specific, in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. 444-ly

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN!

Hagan's Magnolia Balm overcomes the faded appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes the hair of forty years old as young as the hair of twenty. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the pure, radiant texture of youthful beauty. It removes redness, blotches, and pimples. It contains nothing that will injure the skin in the least. Magnolia Balm is used by all fashionable ladies in New York, London and Paris. It costs only 75 cents a bottle, and is sold by all druggists and dealers. 445-ly

NOTICE.—The under-mentioned have been appointed a minority of the estate of WILLIAM T. HOLLIWAY, Admr's. RACHEL SIMMS, November 26, 1872-491 3w

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Total expenses for term of 14 weeks, \$62.

The new boarding hall, worth \$30,000, is ready for occupancy. This is a large school for both sexes has an ample endowment, spacious buildings, extensive grounds, and abundant school apparatus. The winter term opens Dec 3d. Card given sent free on application to J. T. EDWARDS, A. M. Principal. 448-1

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the commissioners of Stark county, will, by public auction, on the ground to the LOWEST RESPONSIBLE BIDDER, the filling at the abutments of the new bridges over the canal at Tuscarawas river in the city of Massillon on Tuesday the 10th day of December, 1872, at one o'clock P. M. to be by the cubic yard, and the contract to be made at the discretion of the commissioners. RICHARD LEE, Commissioners. Nov 30, 1872. 489-4t.

FURNITURE!

Taylor Clay & Co., successors to HUNTSMAN & MONG.

Having purchased the Furniture Stock of Messrs. Huntsman & Mong, we respectfully announce to the citizens of

Massillon and Vicinity,

that we will continue the business at the old stand, first door west of Warwick's. Those in want of

Furniture of Any Kind

cannot fail to be suited both in regard to quality of goods and prices. Our stock will comprise all grades of

PARLOR SUITS,

CHAMBER SETS,

BEDSTEADS, BUREAU

TABLES, LOUNGES,

SPRING BEDS,

PICTURE FRAMES,

MATTRESSES,

Give us a Call,

as we are confident that our rates are as low

IF NOT A LITTLE LOWER,

than those of any other house.

TAYLOR CLAY & CO.

Massillon, Ohio.—425-4t

MYERS & WILLISON,

AT THEIR

STEAM WORKS

Are fitted up for the manufacture of

WAGONS,

with either the

Wooden or Improved Iron Hub,

Farmers and others

Who are in need of a

First Class, Durable Article

will find it to their interest to call.

They also continue the manufacture of

SLEDGE AND

HAMMER HANDLES

OF ALL KINDS,

HUBS, SPOKES and

BEST MATERIAL for

WAGONS, CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS,

and are prepared to execute promptly

orders for

Sawing, Planing, Matching,

Working, Siding, &c.

Factory North end Erie street,

439-ly MASSILLON, O

G. P. Rowell's New Advertisements.

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. Particulars free. Address G. P. Rowell & Co., Portland, Me.

3999 Agents Wanted.—We guarantee employment for all, either six or \$5 per day, or \$2000 or more a year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. Super premium given away. Money made rapidly and easily. Particulars free. Queen City Publishing Co. Cincinnati, O

Agents wanted for Cobbin's

CHILD'S COMMENTATOR

On the Bible, for the home circle, 1200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. Nothing like it now published. For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

1823 JUBILEE 1873

of the

NEW YORK OBSERVER.

The best religious and secular family paper.

\$3 a year with the Jubilee Year Book.

37 Park Row, N. Y.

Sent for a sample copy. Sidney E. Morse & Co.

ACCIDENTS.

Insure in the Travelers of Hartford, Conn.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Springs.

The first Magnetic Water discovered in America! (1868) Has been visited by over 10,000 persons. Entire route by railroad.

CURES

Neuralgia, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, disorders of the bladder and kidneys, dyspepsia, impotency, and all diseases of the nervous system, contracted joints, general debility, Pains in the back, etc. For pamphlets containing description, analysis of water, and all the information, address Magnetic Spring Company, St. Louis, Magnolia Springs, Mich.

IRON CLAD PAINT.

IRON CLAD PAINT CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Address

IRON CLAD PAINT CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

This company is owner of and manufacturer under Win. Green's several patents, and is the only company in the world that makes paint from pure, hard Lake Superior Ore, such as is used in furnaces for making Pig-Iron. The most economical, most fireproof, most water proof, most durable and most useful paint made.

\$2.400 WILL BUY A NICE HOUSE AND LOT in the best location on Main street, (near Center st.) if sold soon.

ULMAN & PORTER,

Attys & Real Estate Brokers.

477

Ladies & Gentlemen.

Will do well to call in, and examine my new stock of

Gold and Silver Watches,

Rich, Fine Jewelry,

SILVER WARE,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOCKS, &c.

Having just returned from the east I can now offer a full line of

First-Class Goods

AT THE

Lowest Possible Prices.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

and make your purchases at the old establishment, American Hotel Block.

JOS. COLEMAN.

489-ly

YOST & BRO.,

TANNERS,

and dealers in

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow

also

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

HARNESS,

SADDLES,

COLLARS,

WHIPS,

FANCY LAP and

HORSE BLANKETS,

NETS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing

SHOE LEATHER,

Erie Street, and Canal street,

Massillon, Ohio.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

consisting of a fine selection of

cutlery, saddlery, coach trim-

ming with a large stock of

SCYTHES, FORKS, HAY HOOK

Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.,

All of which was bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold at small profit.

Massillon Sash Factory.

MONG & CRAWFORD

Give notice that they have completed their arrangements for making prime

Sash, Doors, Window Blinds, Mouldings, &c.

Orders for any desired amount, of all sizes and varieties filled promptly, and work warranted as good and cheap as can be had

IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

Give us a call at the old, established factory directly

NORTH OF THE CANAL BRIDGE,

MASSILLON, O.

Massillon July 24th 1867.

Painters can get English

Fahnestock, and other

White Leads at Kelley & Brown's

NEW STOCK, FALL TRADE, 1872-73

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Clocks,

LOCAL MATTERS.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Rows include Massillon, Akron, Cleveland, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Station, Time. Rows include Massillon, Akron, Cleveland, etc.

Arrival and departure of Mails. Way mail east leaves... 11:45 a.m.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

St. Timothy's, Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Tremont and East streets—W. C. DEAN, pastor.

REVUE OF ASSOCIATIONS.

F. & L. Moore—Clinton Lodge, No. 18, corner Mill and Charles streets.

G. P. Reed has gone east for a stock of new goods. He says means business.

The Christmas Dime Society will meet at the residence of Mrs. James B. Estep.

See the new advertisement of S. Koch & Co., in behalf of their well known clothing store.

Sick horses, we are all pleased to see, are becoming scarce in this vicinity.

Last week at many of the grocery and provisions stores there were crowds.

A writer in the R. p. and Rep. claims that the valuation of the city of Canton.

The snow storm on Sunday was succeeded by rain in the evening, and more rain.

Our Fulton neighbors have caught the rolling mill inspiration, and are to have a meeting to-morrow night.

About or before nine o'clock last Friday evening the telegraph flashed the news along the wires, that Horace Greeley, the distinguished journalist, had passed into the other sphere of existence.

For childrens bonnets and latest style hats see Mrs. Folwell—492-3w.

A number of our exchanges are giving the city credit for having a great walkist, some of them saying he has performed wonderful feats in that way.

According to announcement the dance came off at the American Hotel, on Thanksgiving evening.

Last Friday and Saturday were bitter cold days on account of the high winds it was very unpleasant to be out.

Abby Sage Richardson, the lady who a year or two ago became distinguished as probably the innocent cause of a tragedy in New York—the murder of Richardson by McFarland—will give one of her literary entertainments next Saturday evening at Yongstown, Mahoning county.

Last Sunday was a very unpropitious day for us who are disposed to loaf at street corners and other public places.

Thanksgiving day was very quiet here—all the stores being closed, very few horses on the streets, and little or no business being done.

Bro. Clark, of the Wadsworth Enterprise, is giving a series of notices of his exchanges, especially the distinguished and notable ones with which he trades papers.

At present we can give but a meager time table for the new road. Trains start from here north at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Since writing the foregoing we have been favored by the obliging ticket agent of the L. S. & T. V. R. rd., Mr. Frank Shadden, with this place, a time table, and find that we before had but a small part of the information necessary to make a knowledge of the workings of the road satisfactory.

We were much surprised to see it stated in the Alliance papers of last week that the Leontonia Iron & Coal Co., had made an assignment—the Monitor says to the amount six to eight hundred thousand dollars—John Whitelaw, of Cleveland, assignee.

Sick horses, we are all pleased to see, are becoming scarce in this vicinity, as well elsewhere. Owners are manifesting more care than they used to, as they are cautious in working their animals too hard, and many horses are not allowed to go out without their store clothes on.

Last week at many of the grocery and provisions stores there were crowds in which were chickens and other fowls.

In the last number of the Miner & Manufacturer of Youngstown appears a list of iron making establishments in the Mahoning Valley. There are twenty-one blast furnaces, nine rolling mills and a puddling furnace with a total of 177 fires.

In an item elsewhere brief mention is made of the financial disaster last week at Leontonia. The last Miner gives a fuller account and states that no less than four companies have gone by the board—the Leontonia Iron and Coal Co., Leontonia Banking Co., Chase, Sheers & Co., and Chamberlain & Mathers.

Shoemakers and tailors are now reaping a harvest of work, as everybody must have new shoes, and a great many want new coats. And these new coats are often suggestive of business.

By the last Monitor at Alliance that office has been "augmented" by W. H. Phelps, a practical printer, becoming a partner in the concern.

Wm. Baugh, a native of this place, son of George Baugh, formerly cabinet maker here—now a resident of Wilmington, Del., in writing us a brief letter when ordering the Independent, states the fact, often confirmed from other sources, that the whipping post is yet in use there.

Merry's Museum has been united to the Youth's Companion, of Boston—a union of the two oldest of our youth's publications. Nathaniel Willis, father of N. P. Willis, first published the companion nearly fifty years ago—and to-day it is one of the spiritliest and most enterprising sheets in the country.

All who need TAGS can be supplied by applying at this office.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others.

During our interview, the American consul at Bangkok, presented the king an elegant assortment of his medicines from Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., for the use of the court. He explained to his majesty their origin from the great chemist and their uses. The Cherry Pectoral for coughs—the Sarsaparilla for eruptive diseases and the Argue Cure for the fevers that are so fatal in this hot country.

A VOICE FROM SWEDEN—American Chemists and their Production approved by the Professors at the celebrated Universities in Sweden—Mr. Tach's, "Dr. A. T. your request. I have tested Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer, in my practice of the "Scandinavian Hospital," and can say it will restore gray hair to its original color. It is entirely harmless, and a valuable remedy to use in such cases.

Professor of Chemistry and Medicine, Stockholm, July 6, 1878.

From the highest medical authority in Sweden—As I have had some occasion to see several persons, who, for some time, have used Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer, and know that it has restored the original color of the hair, as well as being efficient in removing the itching and dandruff that accompanies the falling off of the hair, I consider it my duty to acknowledge the same to Mr. Sachs.

VINCENT LUNDBERG Physician-in-chief to the King, and Preceptor of his life.

Stockholm, July 7, 1878.

If you want any feathers go to Ricks'. The best 25 cent fannels in the city at Ricks'.

Go and see the new goods at Humbarger & Son's.

The best 25 cent fannels in the city at Ricks'.

Go and see the new goods at Humbarger & Son's.

For the largest lot of cheap dress goods go to Ricks'.

The best 25 cent fannels in the city at Ricks'.

MARRIED By Rev R. L. Williams, on the 29th ult. at the residence of the bride's father, Canal Fulton, Dr. C. F. Slick, of South Bend, Ind. and Miss Anna Trill.

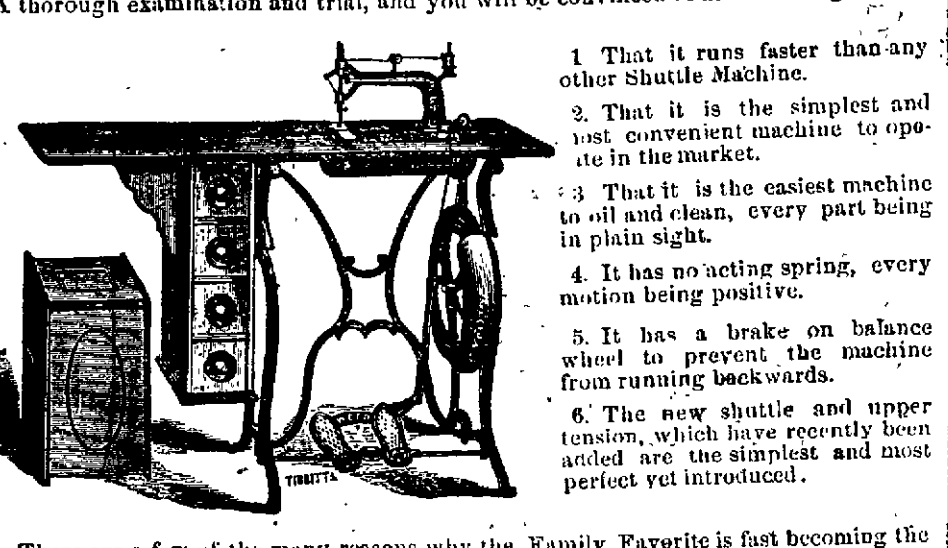
By the same on the 29th ult. William Jones and Miss Josephine Klutz, all of this city.

LADIES! DON'T GET IN A HURRY,

When about to purchase a Sewing Machine, but take time to give

THE WEED "FAMILY FAVORITE"

A thorough examination and trial, and you will be convinced of the following facts.



These are a few of the many reasons why the Family Favorite is fast becoming the leading machine in the market as

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand

Persons who are using them will testify. These machines are sold on Monthly Payments, on Long Time.

M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street, Corner Fifth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY. AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jenson Governors, Sash, and Door machinery, &c. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Ricks' have the largest lot of shawls in the city. Don't fail to call if you want cheap.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.—The great cough remedy. Price only 25 cents. Give root to the mother and health to the child. Sold by druggists. See ad.—442-1v

A la ge line of white and colored blanket to be closed out cheap at Ricks'.

Marriage Guide.—Interesting work, no merous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butt's dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.—432-1v

Ricks' is the place to buy rag carpet.

Notice and Caution.

The public are hereby informed that I will not be responsible for any debts which Louis Charmais, my son, may contract as he is entirely free to act for himself. All who trust him will do so on their own responsibility. DENNIS CHARMOIS.

Dec. 2, 1878.—492-3w

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Zachariah W. Douglass, late of Stark county, deceased. WM. T. HOULIDAY, Administrator.

Dec. 4, 1878.—492-3

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.

—OF— CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, UNDERWEAR, WHITE WOOLEN SHIRTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,

And a general stock of

Gents Finishing Goods,

AT S. KOCH & CO'S, Opera House Clothing Hall.

Owing to a change in our firm which we soon take place, we have resolved to sell off our entire stock of Goods

Regardless of Cost!

This is a rare chance to get

Great Bargains.

Don't fail to call on

S. KOCH & CO., No. 1 Opera Block, 492-4m Massillon, O

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion—Boston Traveler.

The Bazar commands itself to every member of the household—in the children by its beautiful and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to the paternalist by its beautiful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the freetime enjoyment of all families.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1878.

Harper's Bazar, one year, \$4.00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at \$4 each, in one payment; or six copies for \$20 without extra copy.

Subscription to Harper's Magazine, Bazar and Weekly, to one address for one year \$12.00, or two of Harper's periodicals for \$7.00. Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72 elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for \$7 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscribers' postoffice.

Address HARPER BROS. New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The adviser, having been permanently cured of that disease consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev EDWARD A. WILSON, 435 1st 191 Penn st, Williamsburg, NY

THE Undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the citizens of

MASSILLON AND VICINITY

to his New and Elegantly Fitted up

Drug Store,

Under the Opera House,

Where he will always keep on hand a complete and carefully selected stock of

DRUGS, POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES, LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to furnaces, public and private buildings.

IT WILL PAY to go to CLEVELAND

PITTSBURGH MARBLED MANTLE WORKS.

JAMES OLD, 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, Ranges, Grates, &c., and particular attention paid to furnaces, public and private buildings.

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Wishart's Pine Tree

TAR CORDELIAL,

Nature's Great Remedy

-FOR THE

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr J. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for throat and lung diseases, has gained an enviable fame from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, we say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lung to aer and throw off the unhealthy secretion and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, Lulacia, ipacac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which have a cough only, and disorganize the stomach.

has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous system, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has earned a reputation which it holds above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordia
Great American Dyspepsia Pill
And Worm Sugar Drops

Being under my immediate direction, the

HENRY R. WISHART,
 Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
 Dr L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlor is
 open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednes-
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A BOOK FOR THE MILLION:
Marriage | A Private Counselor to the
Married or soon-to-be married on the physical, mental

Guide. The history and revelations of the several systems of the West discovered in producing and preparing oils, ring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information of those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not in the hands of a young lady. Sent by mail on receipt of payment of about the price.

See also our notice of (poetry) for Fifty Cents.

Address L. B. Luss' Lithography, No. 122 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.
Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the cure of all the most distressing diseases, such as the following:—

A Rare Collection.

ROWLAND'S RECEIPT.— Magic Arts, Disenchantments, &c., commencing valuable information for every war. Sent by mail free of postage for 100 Cents. Address R. E. NORMANDY, No. 12 North Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.

DRAKE'S COLLECTOR'S (formerly one hundred receipts) Magic Arts, Disenchantments, &c., commencing valuable information for every war. Sent by mail free of postage for 100 Cents. Address R. E. NORMANDY, No. 12 North Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Cord, also, Superior Cigar, and much other useful information
 for those dealing in or manufacturing any of the above
 either for the trade or home use.
 Sent by mail (free of postage), for Fifty Cents. Address
 R. E. NORMANDY, 2511 E. 12th St., S. C. Lewis, Mo.

Buy Me and I'll Do You Good.
ROOT AND PLANT
 CLEANSING THE BLOOD AND SKIN

ing the Liver and Secretory Organs to a healthy condition, the currency complaints which it could not be expected to remove. It has been used by Dr. Ziegler, President of the Board of Health, Baltimore, Md., and by Dr. J. C. Smith, Surgeon General of the United States Army, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Jaundice, and other blood-poisoned conditions resulting from impure blood.

Being free from mercury and other poisonous drugs, its use can be continued until complete recovery is effected without risk or danger.

Bottle free in memory and other persons may care to obtain a full trial of this medicine, send your name to the Editor of this paper, enclosing ten cents for postage.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Company,
Sole Proprietors, 108 North High Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Look to your Children!
The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WITCHAM'S
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Cure colic and crying in the bowels and soothe the nerves of teething.

Subdues convulsions and prevents a still-born or a violent infantile and cholera.

Cures diarrhoea, dysentery and all complaints in children of all ages.

PRICE 25 CENTS
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DR. AUGUSTUS SELL

Long standing constitutional disease sk
fully treated and cured.
Effects of Mercury Eradicated.
The doctor gives particular attention
Female complaints. Sterility. Amenorr
leuca, Menorrhagia, and all such diseas
causing annoyance and interfering with
general health and enjoyment of life, inva
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The doctor's medical pamphlets
treating in plain language, on veneral d
eases, enable the afflicted to understan
their own complaints. Free at offic
sent securely sealed, for six cents.
Ample accommodations for patients from

distance at the house.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 6
days excepted. All communications to
addressed DR. AUGUSTUS SLEE,
264 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa.

A REGULAR GRADUATE OF MEDICINE, AS DIPLOMA at office will show, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia or Rupture; all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affec-

Spermatorrhea, Sexual Debility and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power rendering

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